

CHINA MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 4301. 一八七七年四月十四日

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1877.

日初月三年正

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street; GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill; GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C.; BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C.; SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street, NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—Swatow, Quellon & Campbell, Amoy, Wilson, Nicholls & Co., Foochow, Hedges & Co., Shanghai, Lantau, Crawford & Co., and Kelly & Walsh, Manila, C. Hinckley & Co., Macao, L. A. da Costa.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND...500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—H. HORPILL, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
E. K. BELLILLO, Esq. [WILHELM REINER,
Esq.]
W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.
A. MOLYNEUX, Esq.

CHINA MANAGER.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai...EVAN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED
ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate
of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily
balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 6 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities
and every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,
Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL,
MOSTLY FRENCH AND ENGLISH
MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS,
GLASS-WARE, CROCKERY,
AND PLATED-WARE,
etc., etc., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from ADAM SIENKIEWICZ, Esq., French Consul, to sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY,

the 23rd day of April, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., at his Residence, Robinson Road.—

The whole of his Elegant and Substantial HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c., comprising:—

Three French-made Pearwood Drawing-room Suites, Covered with Damascus and French Silk.

French-made Pearwood Marble-top Chiffonier, Table, and Card Table.

Blackwood Marble-top Carved Tables, Old Italian Carved Framed Looking Glasses.

Gilt Framed Pier Glasses, Engravings, Drawings, Oil Paintings, Moderator Lamps, Statuettes.

Pearl Carpets.

Turkish Table Covers.

Paleacander Wood Writing Table, English-made Mahogany Table, and Desk Chair.

French-made Rosewood Inlaid Book-case, Work Table, and Set of Drawers, Louis XVI.

French-made Bedroom Suite, Covered with Damascus Silk, Louis XVI.

Teakwood Extension Dining Table, Mahogany Sideboard, Arm Chairs, Teak Wharrels, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Glass and Plated-ware, &c.

Iron Bedsteads and Spring Mattresses.

Paleacander Wood Wardrobe, with Plate Glass Door, Double-wing Lady's Wardrobe.

English-made Bedroom Chairs, Dressing Table, Washstands.

WINEs.

A LARGE SELECTION OF FLOWERING PLANTS.

etc., etc., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Saturday, the 1st Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong, April 12, 1877.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HANDSOME ENGLISH & VENETIAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, GLASS-WARE, PLATED-WARE, &c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from F. PEIL, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, (previous to his departure for Shanghai), on

FRIDAY,

the 27th day of April, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., at his Residence, No. 1, Praya East,—

The whole of his HANDSOME ENGLISH and VENETIAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—

English-made Suite of Furniture, Covered with Green Damask.

Venetian Inlaid Blackwood Table and Chairs, Blackwood Carved Side Tables, Carpet, Hearthrugs, Rep Window Curtains, &c., &c.

Richly Carved Oak Sideboard, Richly Carved Oak-Framed Pier Glass and Flower Stands, Dining Table, Buffet, Whatnots, and Dinner Trays.

Oil Paintings, Oil Cloth, and Clocks, Dinner and Dessert Sets, Glass-ware, Plated-ware, &c., &c.

Library Book-case and Desks, Inlaid Blackwood Lady's Desk, Tables, Chairs, Easy Chairs, and Chess Table.

Brass Bedsteads, English-made Mahogany Marble-top Dressing Table and Washstand, Wardrobe, with Plate Glass Door, Cheval Glass, do.

Gasoliers, Gas Brackets, Stair Carpet, with Brass Star Rods, Marble-top Tables, Bronze Statuettes, &c.

"Office Furniture, comprising:—Decks, Chairs, Paper Press, Copying Press, Fire-proof Safe, &c., &c.

One HOUSE BOAT and One SKIFF.

After which, at the Godown, 10 Tons ARTIFICIAL MANURE, 1 SAW MILL, by FORREST & BARR, Engineers, Glasgow.

Also,

1 TURNING LATHE and various MACHINERY.

And,

At the Yard of Messrs Inglis & Co., One 12-H.P. TWIN SCREW ENGINE.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Thursday, the 26th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong, April 11, 1877.

Intimations.

Intimations.

THE MEDICAL HALL.

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 28, 1877.

ap18

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

38, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHRONOMETRES,

&c., &c., &c., &c.,

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately

rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1877.

ap19

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

BY TENDER, the whole Stock-in-Trade of the TAKU TUG & LIGHTER COMPANY, consisting of the following Steamers—

Carrying Capacity.

Steam Tug & Lighter *Algerine*, 3,800 tons.

Steam Tug *Orphan*, 1,800 tons.

Steam Tug *Little Orphan*, 1,000 tons.

Tenders will receive immediate attention.

Apply to

TAKU TUG & LIGHTER CO.,

TAKU.

Taku, March 12, 1877.

ap20

HONGKONG.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. STOUT intends visiting JAPAN shortly, and would be glad if those

who wish to consult him professionally would make an appointment for an Early Day.

HOURS FOR CONSULTATION:

8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

No. 1, Alexandra Terrace,

Hongkong, April 4, 1877.

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For Sale.

THE IRON SCREW STEAMER

"ALBAY".

THE above Steamer was built in Glasgow, in 1872 by Messrs DOBBIE & CO., under special survey of LLOYD'S, and her MACHINERY and BOILER were made by Messrs JAMES HOWDEN & CO., under special inspection. She was constructed to carry a large cargo on a light draft of water and is well adapted for the Philippine, China or Japan trade. She underwent general repairs in 1875, when new SAILS, RIGGING, and a complete outfit were supplied by the HONGKONG and WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, and in March of the present year her Engines and Boiler were thoroughly overhauled.

Dimensions.—Length between Perpendiculars, 170 feet. Beam, 26 feet 3 inches. Depth of Hold from Ceiling to Main Deck, 9 feet 5 inches. Height from Main Deck to under side of Awning Deck, 7 feet 4 inches.

GROSS TONNAGE.—550 Tons.

CLASS.—Built to Class 100 A at Lloyd's.

RIG.—Brig Rigged.

CARGO CAPACITY.—About 9,000 piculs, or 625 tons Measurement (40 feet.)

DRAFT.—Light 9 feet; loaded 12½ feet.

SPEED.—Eight knots on consumption of 8½ to 9 tons of coal per 24 hours.

BUNKER CAPACITY.—75 tons coal.

CABIN.—Under Awning Deck aft; saloon, pantry and five state rooms, with accommodation for 12 first-class passengers.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE.—A pair of Howden's patent High

and Low pressure Engines of 60 Horse

Power nominal; High Pressure Cylinder 26 inches and Low Pressure Cylinder 48 inches in diameter; Stroke 30 inches.

PROPELLER.—Bessemer Steel of 4 Blades, with One Spare Set of Blades.

WINCH.—One Steam Winch with Donkey

Boiler on Deck.

Boiler.—One Horizontal Tubular Boiler 11 feet diameter, with 8 Furnaces, tested

for a working pressure of 60 pounds.

MORRIS & RAY.

Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

ap19

BILLIARDS—BILLIARDS.

M. CARME will give a Second

Series of Exhibitions of his Skill in

the GAME of BILLIARDS at the HONGKONG HOTEL on THURSDAY, 12th,

FRIDAY, 13th, and SATURDAY, 14th,

Commencing on each Evening at 6 o'clock.

Admission:—ONE DOLLAR.

M. CARME will play Two Gentlemen on

each Evening, 200 points up with each, and

will give a Cup to the Gentleman who makes

the highest Score of the Six during these Games.

Hongkong, April 10, 1877.

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRELL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matalada, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurance will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurance at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OYLFANT & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of £45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF

His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for terms not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one case, single risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurance at current rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, October 14, 1875.

MAILS.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSHELS;

ALSO, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 19th April, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. DJEMNAH, Commandant CHAMPERNOIS, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 18th April, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUHEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, April 11, 1877.

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Now Ready.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

No. 4, VOL. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and a Half.

CONTENTS.
Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued from page 182.)

Dear-Stalking in China.

Chinese Dentistry.

Chinese intercourse with the Countries of Central and Western Asia during the Fifteenth Century, Part II. (Continued from page 182.)

A Legend of the Peking Bell-Tower.

A Chinese Hornbook.

The Law of Inheritance.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries.—

A Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese Dialect.

"Watching Spirits."

Chinese Folklore.

Yin and Yang, according to Aristotle.

Pidgin English.

Goethe's "Werther" in China.

Chinese Music.

White Ants.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE,

Hongkong, March 20, 1877.

Now Ready.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE

CHINA MAIL.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weekly insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year or longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the CHINA MAIL in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent.

When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1877.

Now Ready.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(As seen Overland in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily CHINA MAIL, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,

Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 66 cents), \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50).

Orders should be sent to G. MURRAY BAIN, CHINA MAIL OFFICE, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Order will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

NOW READY.

FENG-SHUI: OR, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. ELLIS. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND PRACTICE. In Three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. ELLIS. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Order will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 1, 1877.

Intimations.

W. BALL,
CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDBIES, TOILET
REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES
AND PARFUMS;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

THE CHINA MAIL.

SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND
STEVEDORE,

No. 57, Praya Wan.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF
COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH
PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S
STORES

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,
and Prompt Attention.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's Day (February 17, 1874) the CHINA MAIL will be issued DAILY instead of THREE WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the CHINA MAIL.

The CHINA MAIL makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies.

It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

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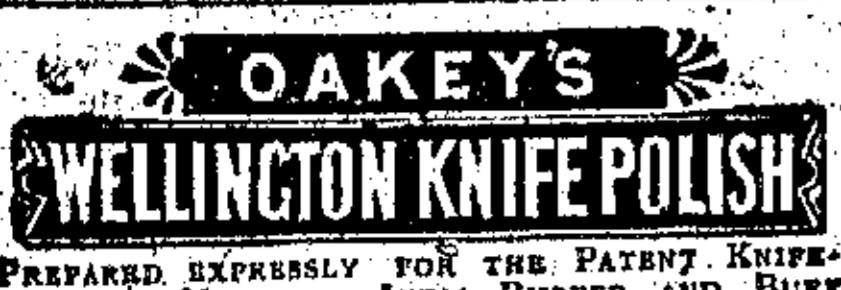
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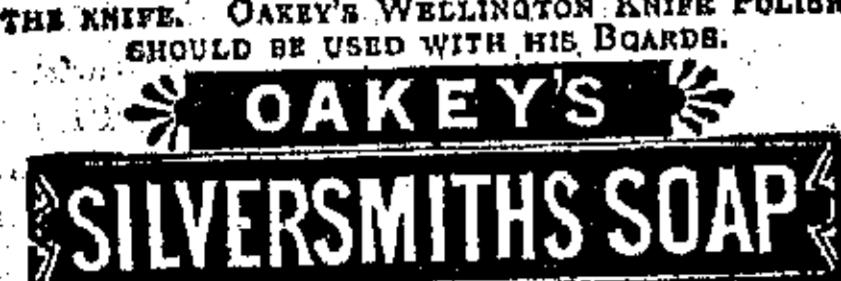
Intimations.



PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBERS, & CO. LATHES, KNIVES, SCISSORS, &c. CONSTANTLY CLEANED, AND IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1/-, 2/- AND 4/- EACH.



PREVENTS FRICITION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. Oakey's WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH THESE BOARDS.



[NON-MERCURIAL]. FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.



IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & IN BOXES.



EMERY CUP BLACK LEAD CABINET GLASS PAPER
WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

3m77 1w 52t 2m78

The Greatest Wonder of Modern Times!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoon Mahomet to inform the Fakier that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published of 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowl, butter, and horse-flesh poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of pea, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
no.376 1w 4t.

ENGLISH GOODS

(VIA SUEZ CANAL)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
SILE, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER
WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 55, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD,
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of every description.

Patterns Free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery
Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery,
Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire-arms,

Agricultural Implements, Cutlery,

Carriages, Saddlery and Harness,
Boots and Shoes, Preserved Provisions,

Wines and Spirits, Alice and Beers, Stationery, Perfumery,

Books, Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheately & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the Englishman Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany invoices and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight, and 2 feet by 1 foot, in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
80 to 55, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 66,
Paternoster Row, London.

10m76 1w 52t 10m77

Intimations.



DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The Best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and Indigestion.

And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, LADIES, CHILDREN and INFANTS, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., CHEMISTS, LONDON.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers, throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong.
24m77 1w 52t 25m78

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. F. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been avowed to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects, and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

38, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d.

The Public are further Cautioned, a forgery of the Government stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue.

140076 1w 26t 14ap77

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES.

JAMS AND JELLISS.

ORANGE MARMALADE.

TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.

MUSTARD, VINEGAR.

FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOUVEAU.

POTTED MEATS AND FISH.

FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS.

HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.

PICKLED SALMON.

YARMOUTH BLOATERE.

BLACKWALL WHITBAIT.

FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.

PURE SALAD OIL.

SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.

PRESERVED VEGETABLES.

PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.

PRESERVED BACON.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.

BOLONNA SAUSAGES.

YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES.

TONGUE, GAME, FOULTRY.

PLUM PUDDINGS.

TEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of GROSSE & BLACKWELL on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles.

Jars and Tins.

Price List Free on Application.

Caution.—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their articles of soap and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's name and address in full.

10m76 1w 52t 10m77

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

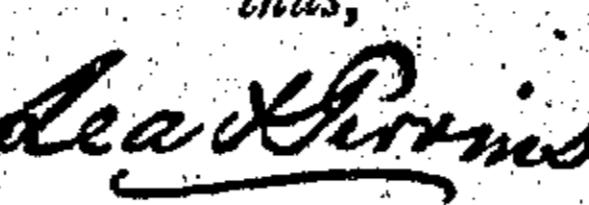
22m76 1w 52t 20m77

THE PATENT IMPROVED ROBEY MINING ENGINE.

11m76 1w 52t 11m77

Intimations.

In consequence of spurious imitations of LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, thus,



which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine. Ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

11m76 1w 52t 11m77

11m77

Intimations.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER

which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

Sold in tins 1s. and 2s. 6d. each by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and all Chemists. The 1s. tins are so made that the Powder is easily distributed in them, and will be found a great improvement on the old paper packets. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

TESTIMONIAL.

MR. KEATING. Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worm brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.—Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and Druggists.

Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING, London.

Reward and Caution.—Whereas I am informed of fraudulent imitations of this unauthorised remedy, have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, and on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

7ap77 1w 26t 30sep77

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported. Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

Agents: MATTHEW CLARK & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MAKELL & Co.

31m77 1w 52t 30m78

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

MADE WITH THE Latest and Most Valuable Improvements.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds

To Let.

TO LET.

N^o. 3, PHOHLI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET,
with Immediate Possession.

Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

TO LET.

H^{OUSE} No. 10, Albany Road, at present
occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD,
Biance Villa, Pok-foo-lum, Furnished.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, February 18, 1877.

TO LET.

T^HE Upper Portion of Nos. 42 and 44,
Queen's Road.
The Dwelling House and Offices No. 1,
D'Aguilar Street, at present in the occupation
of Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Possession from the 1st May next.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

NEITHER Captain FORBES nor the
AGENTS or OWNERS of the American
Banque "GARIBOLDI," will be
RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted
by the Crew.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 28, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessel, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

MYTIC BELL, American ship, Captain
David Plumer.—Siemsen & Co.

ROXINA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt.
C. W. Hansen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

ECHO, British barque, Capt. George W.
Tovey.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

WINDERMERE, British ship, Capt. Mann,
Meyer & Co.

JETS, Dutch schooner, Captain J. Wertor-
veld.—Order.

ROSETTA McNEIL, American barque,
Captain Brown.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

ARGONAUT, British ship, Captain John
Anderson.—Meyer & Co.

NYASAS, British ship, Captain W. S.
Garrison.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

CORINNE, British Barque, Captain Wm.
Robertson.—Wieker & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Spanish Steamer
"SALVADORA"
will be despatched as above
on TUESDAY, the 17th
instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDAO & Co.

Hongkong, April 14, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A American Bark
"ROSETTA McNEIL"
Master, will load here
and will have immediate de-
parture as above.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, April 14, 1877.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First
MEETING of the CREDITORS of
THOMAS THORNTON ANTHONY, of
Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, formerly
trading in Co-partnership with CARL
HEINRICH EBERT SEIMUND of the same
place, as Storekeepers and Shipchandlers
at No. 62, Praya Central, Victoria, aforesaid,
under the Style or Firm of "BROADBEAR
ANTHONY & Co." who was adjudged
Bankrupt on the 3rd day of April, 1877,
will be Held, pursuant to the 57th Section
of "The Bankruptcy Ordinance 1864," in
the Supreme Court before FREDERICK
SOULEY HUTCHINSON, Esq., Acting Registrar
of the said Court, on WEDNESDAY, the
26th day of April, 1877, at Eleven o'Clock
in the Forenoon precisely.

At the said Meeting, the said Acting
Registrar will preside, and will Receive the
Proofs of the Debts of Creditors, and the
Creditors may choose an Assignee or Assign-
ees of the Bankrupt's estate and effects.

Dated this 14th day of April, 1877.

SHARP, TOLIVER & JOHNSON,
Solicitors Acting in the Bankruptcy,
Supreme Court House,

april

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was coming, or probably it began to exist in his day, shortly after the revolution of 1830. He was once looking earnestly at one of his sons, with that glance a parent sometimes casts upon his child, when thinking of his future. M. Thiers had at the moment been making a visit to his illustrious rival, and with his usual rapidity of observation divined what was in Guizot's thoughts. "What are you going to make of this lad?" said he. "I really scarcely know," replied Guizot; "young people follow their destiny. If he is to be a historian, well he will write history; if he is to be a painter, he will paint pictures." "But if he has no vocation for these things, do you not think of some more usual calling for him?" "Oh! in that case," resumed M. Guizot, with a smile, "we can simply make a Liberal of him. I have seen several succeed at that trade."

The Roman shopkeepers have had to form a joint stock company to keep up the Carnaval. They are compelled as it were to subscribe according to their means, and thus the time-honored old drapers are maintained as a limited liability institution. Even the once famous Carnaval balls of the Parisian Opera House have died out into stupid crowds in black coats at the golden palace of song, which has been this year receiving fortnightly its five or six thousand dull guests. It was not so when the famous Musard held the orchestral baton. Mousetail has just been giving us a story of those good old times. A *debardeur*, richly costumed, was figuring in a quadrille à mort as *civ-d-eis* to a postillion of marvellous activity. Excited by the applause of the crowds, the dancers began to pass the ordained limits of correctness in their high jumps, and a couple of the police present to maintain order collared them, and despite their protestations, carried them off before the Commissioner. "Your name?" inquired the Magistrate of the postillion. "Franconi the Younger." "Ah! Monsieur Franconi," said the Commissioner with indulgent surprise, "I have often seen you at the circus. Is it possible that you have had the imprudence to dance a prohibited *cancan*?" The Magistrate now turned to the *debardeur*. "And your name?" The inquiry was made in stern tones, as if the worthy official, tender for Franconi, meant to turn all his wrath against the other transgressor. But the reply was a still greater surprise. "I am," said the *debardeur*, "the Duke of Brunswick, if you doubt me, here is my Aide-de-Camp," and he called forward a gentleman, disguised as a miller, who had followed him from the ball-room. Both dancers of the *cancan* were dismissed, rather with apologies than a warning. When one remembers the selfish Duke who left his fortune to Geneva, preservatives and black wigs, and the personal pomposities of old gentlemen naturally rush into the mind. Another Duke, though not a royal one, still exists who could not exactly give points to the dark men of Brunswick, but who certainly equals his Serene Highness in cheating time. Some time ago this French Duke had been admiring himself in the glass, and rang the bell for his valet who had been over forty years in his service. "Antoine," said the Duke, "how have you preserved your hair so well? It is quite as black as mine." "Sir," replied Antoine, "I know well that gentlemen don't like to see their faithful servants growing old. It makes them think that time is not standing still for themselves. Therefore, when I see Monsieur le Duc making himself young also," thought I would make myself young also." The Duke was much touched, and a tear might almost be seen gathering in the corner of his eye. He became pathetic, and said to the valet: "Well, well, Antoine, you see it is not suitable at our age to continue these little artifices; I am going abroad for a year and this will give us both an opportunity of showing the true color of our hair on our return without exciting unpleasant remarks. I will give you something to remove the dye-stuff." When they returned, Antoine had a head of venerable grey, and the next morning admitted an old friend of the Duke's who came to see him. What was the servant's surprise to hear his master coming out of his room with a light step, humming an air from the last opera, and to see him with his head once more as black as a raven's wing. "My dear Duke, how well you are looking," said his friend, "your visit to Italy has wonderfully agreed with you." "Yes," exclaimed the Duke with a smile; "I stood last summer's heat well; but I can tell you it is very trying; look at poor Antoine! You see how old he is looking!"

On the 17th instant, the following notice appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*:

TREATHERED STORM.—The following cable message has been received at the London office of the *New York Herald*. The prediction, it is stated, is based upon meteorological researches conducted in America, and liable to the allowances attending the subject:—"Probable heavy gale on the 18th instant on the British and foreign coasts."

And sure enough the following appeared in the *Evening Standard* of the 20th:—

"THE GALE.—Last night a strong gale broke over the metropolis and the home counties, and continued through the night and this morning, accompanied at intervals by heavy downfalls of rain."

"One of the severest gales that have been experienced at Liverpool for some considerable time blew last evening, causing immense destruction to shipping. Eight vessels were driven on shore, and at twelve o'clock their positions were unaltered."

"A gale sprang up at Penzance last evening from west to north-west, and raged with great severity during the night. A fisherman named Kelyna was washed out of a Newlyn fishing boat off the Lizard and drowned; and another fishing boat was blown away from her moorings. The weather is still very stormy."

"The gale broke with great violence over Queenstown harbour last night, and this morning still continued with considerable force. A heavy thunderstorm, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and hail, passed over Deal at an early hour this morning. The vessels in the Downs are still windbound. Snow is now falling."

"The Treasury Committee's Report on the administration of the grant for meteorological observations has just been published. In the course of the report it is observed that there is evidence to show that the system adopted in the United States, by which observations are taken over the large area of the American continent and communicated by telegraph to Washington, is of great value. The position and extent of the United Kingdom do not admit of any similar system of equal value." After this official testimony from our own meteorological authorities, and with the recently fulfilled prophecy of the American meteorologists fresh in our memory, I saw the following with some anxiety in the *Globe* of last night. The threatened gale, however,

has not broken out yet, although it still may before I finish my letter:—

The following cable message has been received at the London Office of the *New York Herald*:—"Expect unfavourable weather, with gale on Friday, or Saturday, on British, French, and Spanish coasts."

It is by no means true that people *cultivat*, non *animut*, mutant when they go to India; and you cannot be expected to understand the interest which is taken in England in the question of American meat. The point at issue, however, is the possible saving of perhaps £100 a year to every family having an income of, say, £2,000, and of two shillings a week to every family earning, say, thirty shillings. In its plainest terms the experiment involves the difference between eight-pence and fourteen-pence a pound for prime joints, or between sixpence halfpenny and eleven pence for the inferior pieces. I went on Wednesday afternoon to look at the new American market, which has been opened *ad interim* under one of the arches of the Cannon Street Railway Station in Thames Street, in order to form a guess at the probable success of the enterprise. It was an extraordinary scene. Even a single arch of the railway station makes an enormous shop, probably as large as twenty butchers' shops, and this at 4 o'clock in the afternoon was crowded to o'erbrance. There was, I should say, no hope of half the customers who were waiting being served before nightfall, especially as butchers, the regular London rogue-butchers, seemed to have the preference in attention, I suppose, because they took away large quantities, whole sides of beef, at once. At a moderate computation there must have been 500 people waiting, with only eight or ten men to do all the cutting-up and weighing. Considering therefore the loss of time, the circumstance that the American Company does not sell meat in less quantities than 8 lbs., and that customers must carry away their purchases themselves, the advantage to the general public from the experiment seems to me at present insignificant. The newspapers argue that the pretended reform of butcher's bills must always be illusory so long as the company continues to sell in immense quantities to butchers. The newspapers, in short, want the company to establish a number of retail markets in direct opposition to the butchers. I must say I do not think that this is the direction in which the public must look for relief. I fear that the only hope rests in a growing moderation on the part of the butchers themselves, assisted by a limited retail competition on the part of the company, such as will enable the public to form a comparison of prices, and arouse whatever approach to shame at very gross extortion the butcher-nature may be capable of. No doubt when the supply of meat from America comes to bear a larger proportion to the total demand of England, or even of London, the case will be somewhat altered. English farmers, breeders, and graziers will then feel themselves threatened in their very existence, and in self-defence will be compelled, in combination with retail-butchers, to suppress those excellent men plying injurious calumnies, the middle-men, meat-agents and carcass-butchers, who now make their living by taxing the meat so heavily on its passage from the pasture to the shop. *Requiescant in pace!* In the meanwhile, do not suppose that the London butchers, although they are hitherto the only people who profit much by the importation of American meat, look with any favour to the movement. On the contrary, they abhor it, and oppose and disparage even while using it. A butcher came up to me at the American market, and whispered:—"It won't do. It can't last. It will never answer." And then he went about to other groups saying, I have no doubt, just the same words of fear and ill-omen. But so far as the interests of the American importers are concerned, I am sure it will answer and does answer. The meat is, all of it, equal, perhaps superior, to the very rarest and primest of English. In fact, the roast beef of old England must, speaking generally, veil its bonnet to that of young America. The latter not only looks better, more honestly and naturally fed, but it will keep good as long after its arrival in this country as if it had been freshly slaughtered here.

I wonder there has been no notice in the press, or on the part of the mint authorities, of the great growing prevalence of French 10-centimes pieces amongst our copper currency. It is absurd to suppose that the number of these French pennies (as we are contented to consider them) in circulation can proceed from the old halfpence which travellers from the continent happen to bring over in their pockets. For some days past we have made a point of accumulating all the pence, without exercising favouritism, which have happened to come into my possession in the way of change. I am now the proud owner of eleven *soit-pièce* pennies which are French 10-centimes pieces. I have no reason to suppose that this is at all an abnormal proportion, and my conclusion is that some sagacious parties are bestowing their attention on the task of supplementing our copper coinage, a labour which, I need not say, would be rewarded by a profit of about 4 per cent on the operation.

I had intended to tell you a rather curious short-story, to relate my vain search for a "piping bull-finch" (at my Brighton aunt's instance) at the canary and small bird show at the Crystal Palace, to discuss the new spiritualist movement in favour of *lady-mediums*, in opposition to paid worthies of the Slade and Monk types; to allude to the stupid outcry about the substitution of territorial (i.e., county) designations for the mere numbers of regiments; and lastly, to examine General Collinson's Lecture, *a la Battle of Dorking*, on the Defence of England. But I have taken up such an unconscionable space that all these fine intentions must go to waste.

The Six Powers.

(*Vanity Fair*)

Some comparative statistics regarding the Six Great Powers of Europe may not be uninteresting at the present moment. If the Six Powers are ranged strictly as European States, Russia comes first both in respect of population and of extent of territory. With regard to the former, the Six stand thus:—1. Russia, with 78,613,602 inhabitants (Census of 1870); 2. Germany, with 42,735,242 (1870); 3. Austria, with 37,700,000 (1870); 4. France, with 38,102,921 (1870); 5. Great Britain and Ireland, with 35,450,000 (estimates of 1870); 6. Italy, with 27,482,174 (1870). In point of territory (in Europe alone, to it always understood) the same Powers must be ranged thus:—Russia, with 27,000,000; 2. Great Britain, to 27,000,000; 3. Russia, to 27,000,000; 4. Austria (budget for the whole Empire and budgets for Austria Proper and Hungary), to 26,000,000; 5. Germany (budget for the Empire and budgets for Prussia, Hesse, Saxony, Wurttemburg, Baden, and

Alsat-Lorraine), to 25,900,000; 6. Italy, to 25,000,000. The revenue of the British Colonies and Dependencies put together is about equal to those of the mother country; so that the revenue of the British Empire for a year amounts to the colossal figure of \$150,000,000.

Our Colonies enable us also to take questionable eminence as the biggest of borrowers; the debt of the whole Empire, including what India and Canada and Australia owe, being something very like \$72,000,000 sterling. France runs England hard, her debt being £336,000,000. Italy owes £35,000,000; Austria-Hungary, £383,000,000; Russia, £361,000,000, though she maintains that with set-off her debt is reduced to £266,000,000. The German Empire owes no more than two or three millions; but the debt of Prussia amounts to £47,500,000; that of Bavaria to £34,000,000; of Saxony and Württemberg to £16,000,000 apiece; of Baden to £10,500,000—a fact for the said five States of £147,000,000, and it may be added, as heavy a burden for them to bear as are to the French their twenty-three milliards. As for England, "the weary Titan" of Mathew Arnold's fine lines:

"Bearing on shoulders Immense,
Atlantic, the load."

Well-night not to be borne

Of the too-vast orb of her fate,"

she marches, one hopes, rather than "staggers" on her goal. At all events, it is no question of pecuniary resources that causes anxiety for England's future to the more patriotic of her sons.

JAPANESE STYLE IN WASHINGTON.

The Japanese Minister has rented the elegant house built on Vermont Avenue, within a year, by a man named Smith, and built for his own occupancy, but belonging to the "King" whose magic circle was so suddenly squared, broken and scattered, he found himself brought to cover, and without the income necessary to support in proper style life in so grand a dwelling. Wisely enough he rented it to the Minister, who fitted it up and furnished it through the most luxuriant style, and on Monday night gave his first reception, which he has so fitfully called a "house warming." The elegant rooms and spacious hallways were a thick of blooming plants; azaleas, jasmines, roses, oleanders, orange and lemon trees being conspicuous. The Foreign Legations were all well represented, and the scene was most brilliant. Madame Yoshida is very cultivated in her tastes, draws, paints, is a good musician and writes delightfully at least it looks fascinating. I can't read Japanese, and therefore only judge by the external appearances of the nut, how delicious must be the kernel. She is pretty and graceful, is dressed by French artists, and of course her toilettes are *sans faute*. On this occasion her costume was of white flowered Japanese silk, through which were woven threads of silver. It was high collar, skirt en train, enriched by lace and the most perfect flowers I ever saw. She was assisted by the Minister and Miss Edwards, who in, I am told, instructing madame in the mysteries of our tongue. She proves a most apt pupil, and can carry on quite an intelligible conversation. The new baby Sfuma is bewitching, and, as the mother says, "has such sweet round eyes."

—*Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.*

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

English merchants having balances to settle in China buy silver in this city, and it goes at once, by steamer, direct to its destination at Hongkong. This accounts, in part, for the large amounts of that metal which are shipped from this port by every steamer. Eastern merchants, in consequence of old connections, buy in London for the same purpose. But in time they will find that this is the cheapest place. To the price of silver in London must be added the freight from either this coast or Mexico; likewise the interest during the time of transit. The metal is by these sums cheaper in this market than it is in London. The time from that city to Hongkong is about the same as from San Francisco to that place.

At the first glance this would not seem to be a very great advantage. The shipment of a few millions of silver, more or less, to China, makes a little money for the persons who fill the orders, the draymen who convey the metal to the wharf, and the steamers which carry it away. But it will lead to greater things by and by. It indicates that San Francisco is bound to become, in time, the place for the settlement of Oriental balances. It would be doing for India what it is doing now for China, if we only had a line of steamers to Calcutta. The links of commerce hang very close together. One branch of business concerns another. If this should become the Clearing House for the Orient, it will naturally become the centre of its trade. It will be no use for Boston or New York to be sending out ships to India or China. The true line will be by rail to San Francisco.

But whether we shall be merely a station on the route or a depot for this trade will depend upon the activity and sagacity of our merchants. Our development in commerce has not been as great as it ought to be. The mining prince has for a long time led the van; but the merchant prince is bound in time to get alongside of them.

Their day has already dawned.—*San Francisco paper.*

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

"This is a very important case, your honor," said Lawyer O'Callaghan, blowing his nose very hard and loud and resoring his handkerchief to its accustomed pocket. "The liberty of God's poorest creatures is imperilled," and he pointed first at the dingy ceiling of Justice Footh's office, and then at his client. The particular one of God's noblest creatures referred to arrived in the year of grace 1876 to 427,000,000. Allowing, however, for the depreciation of the paper rouble, and taking it at only 2s. 6d. we still get the sum of \$22,500,000, and Russia miserably leads the way. France treads tolerably close upon her heels, having spent in the past year not much less than \$21,000,000 on her Army. Germany spends very nearly \$16,000,000, and England about an equal sum for the military forces maintained in the British Isles. In India she spends rather more than £15,000,000 upon the army maintained there. The various colonies have also their special military estimates. Canada devotes about \$200,000 a year to her militia—a sum so small as to occasion some grave reflections to those who have the integrity of the Empire at heart. To return to the European Powers, the Austrian Military Budget amounted to £10,100,000, and the last Italian to £7,600,000.

The revenues raised by the Six Powers during the last amount formal, France, about £10,600,000; 2. Great Britain, to £7,600,000; 3. Russia, to £7,000,000; 4. Austria (budget for the whole Empire and budgets for Austria Proper and Hungary), to £6,300,000; 5. Germany (budget for the Empire and budgets for Prussia, Hesse, Saxony, Württemburg, Baden, and

Alsace-Lorraine), to £592,000,000; 6. Italy, to £53,000,000. The revenue of the British Colonies and Dependencies put together is about equal to those of the mother country; so that the revenue of the British Empire for a year amounts to the colossal figure of \$150,000,000.

tions which should sway the human breast that he can look upon this poor unfortunate man without a sense of sensibility willing to his eye—to both eyes, I may say, your honor," and Mr. O'Callaghan pressed his handkerchief to his eyes, and then blew his nose with it.

Notwithstanding this affecting declaration, the group of spectators sitting on the court-room benches and even the judge himself gazed upon the prisoner with great unconcern. The prisoner himself, however, was so deeply moved that he borrowed a fresh chow of tobacco from a man sitting near him.

"I feel deeply moved at the grave outrage which has been inflicted upon this man," resumed Mr. O'Callaghan. "Is any one's personal liberty safe, your honor, when a minion of the law may at any hour sweep down upon him like a hawk, a cruel, heartless hawk, and arrest him for vagrancy?"

"He shouldn't cause himself to be suspected of vagrancy then," remarked Justice Footh.

"He is a vagrant? He ain't any more a vagrant than I am. Look at his hands, stained with toil! Look at his palms, callous with hard work!" The prisoner here displayed his hands with considerable ostentation, and they certainly bore unmistakable evidences of a good deal of dirt. "This man's liberty is at stake," continued the orator. "The cruel minions of the law would cast him into a dungeon dark and drear and bind his limbs with chains. They would feed him on bread and water and he would probably pine and die. He has a loving wife and family of beautiful children. Picture the wretchedness of that unhappy wife; picture the distress of that family of little ones." Mr. O'Callaghan here took another blow at his nose and then said: "Your honor, if I didn't have a cold in my head I could talk with despatch on this subject. The cold in my head, your honor, affects me as deeply as this sad case. I would say more, your honor, but my heart—my nose, your honor, is full. But I trust that this unfortunate man will be promptly discharged."

"I will send him to the bridewell for three months," returned the justice.

SUTTEE.

The following particulars of Jyesh Bahadur's death, and the suicide of his Baneyes, is from the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*:

The 25th February being Holi-day (Govind Dvadashi), he went to bathe at Bagouton; he entered the river before sunrise for that purpose in the highest spirits, and after performing his ablutions he sat on the bank to perform *pooja*. Soon after he was noticed to be motionless. His followers approaching him they found that life was extinct. An express was sent to the capital, and orders arrived to postpone the funeral rites to the 1st March. The three principal Baneyes, his brother, and son arrived, and the Baneyes expressed their desire to sacrifice themselves. The brother tried to dissuade them, but he failed; and the funeral pyre was prepared with sandal wood, resin, and a large quantity of ghee. When the arrangements had been made the ladies bathed, performed *pooja*, and made presents to the Brahmins. The next step was they took measures for the government of the country and to maintain peace; then general directions were given to the brother-in-law. Their last act was to release some prisoners. They then entered the funeral pyre quite unconcernedly, muttering prayers. The corpse was then laid on its back, and the eldest Baney took its head in her lap and the two others took the feet. They were then surrounded by odorous combustibles, and the Baneyes gazed upon the features of their husband, as if forgetful of every other consideration. The fire was then applied by his son, and all was over in a few minutes.

Quotations.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Hongkong, April 14, 1877. | |
| OPIUM.—New Fatua, cash | \$580 |
| " New Bonava, cash | 547½ |
| " New Malwa, cash | 560 |
| " credit | 565 |
| " Allowance Taels, 12 & 24 | |
| Old Malwa, cash</td | |

Portfolio.

SMALL THINGS.

The simplest flowers with hallowed sweets are stored.
The smallest things may happiness afford, A kindly word may give a mind repose, Which loudly spoken, might have led to blows;
The smallest crust may save a human life, The smallest act may lead to human strife; The slightest touch may cause the body pain, The smallest spark may fire a field of grain, The smallest act may tell the truly brave, The smallest skill may serve a life to save; The smallest drop the thirsty may relieve, The slightest look may cause the heart to grieve;
The slightest sound may cause the mind alarm, The smallest thing may do the greatest harm; Nought is too small but it may good contain Afford us pleasure or award us pain.

—Edmund Hill.

OCH! DERMOT, WHAT ALLS YE? Och! Dermot, what ails ye! No sight of a letter
I'm gettin' at all of ye six weeks an' more; Ye told me that time when the big ship was sailin',
Yed write ivy post till ye reached the new shore.

Wurruthru!

Och! I come back this day
From over the sea;
The poor little heart of me's pinit' for you;
An' if I'm not gettin'

A letter, laddie, frettin'

It's only me ghost will be left ye—that's thair!

Wurruthru! Wurruthru!

Me eyes couldn't slape all last night for me dhrames.

I thought that I saw ye right under the sea;

All settin', surrounded wid corals an' pearls,
Wid the cruel bould mermaid that lured ye away.

Wurruthru!

Och! It's then the big scramo
Woke me out of me dhrame.
It's not jealous I am—I'm too lovin' to doubt ye;

But the life of me's dreary,

The heart of me's weary,

It's wastin' I am, for I'm loneosome widout yo.

Wurruthru! Wurruthru.

It is an excellent rule to be observed in all disputes, that men should give soft words and hard arguments.

As no roads are so rough as those that just been mended, so no sinners are so intolerant as those who have just turned saints.

How quickly one generation of men follows another to the grave! We come like the ocean waves to the shore, and scarcely strike the strand before we roll back into the forgetfulness whence we came.

SATURDAY night makes people human, and sets their hearts to beating softly, as they used to do before the world turned them into war-drums and jarr'd them to pieces with tattoos. The iron-doored vaults come to a bang; up go the shutters with a will, click goes the key in the lock. It is Saturday night, and business breathes free again. Homeward, ho! The doors that have been ajar all the week gently closed behind him; the world is all shut out. Shut out? Shut in rather! Here are his treasures, after all, and not in the vault and not in the book—save the record in the old family Bible—and not in the bank. May be you're a bachelor, frosty and forty. Then, poor fellow, Saturday night is nothing to you just as you are nothing to anybody. Get a wife, blue-eyed or black-eyed, but above all, true-eyed. Get a little home, no matter how little; a sofa, just two and a half, and then get two or two and a half. In it of a Saturday night, and then read this paragraph by the light of your wife's eyes, and thank God, and take courage. —Good Words.

A FEELING of discouragement comes over us when we compare ourselves and our opportunities with those of some living men, and with those of some who have gone, but whose biographies live. How did they learn so much, do so much, fill so large a space in the story of their times, and illustrate so grandly the possibilities of humanity? If we knew all the truth, it was no doubt because the time we spend in fruitless effort and in doing needless things was steadily given by them to the things which count up, and make large sums total, at the foot of life's balance-sheet. No doubt, too, because they were not contemptuous of scattered fragments of time, which they filled with honest work, and which paid them by making their work easier and more successful in the end. If we could make up our minds to accept the situation in which Providence has placed us, and then to do the best we can there, without repining, we might yet evolve some lovely creation, out of our broken days.—Christian Weekly.

GENUINE RELIGION.

(New York Herald.)

If you would have real happiness in your religion, don't spend your time in trying to find out the color of the serpents that bit the Israelites, but go to some tired or troubled home and give them sympathy. There are some questions which it is not worth your time to solve, such as, whether Noah's ark was copper fastened or not, what was the color of the dove that brought back the olive branch, and whether that olive branch had any buds on it, and there are other questions, such as, are you really born again? Are you sure you are an honest man? which you had better settle right now. Don't waste your time with the shell, but get at the meat of the nut as soon as possible. This reminds us of what Mr. Moody said in Chicago. "There is that man who claims to have repented, but who has not paid his board bill yet, though he could have done it. He is defrauding some poor widow, and yet he talks of being a disciple of Christ." That kind of doctrine has the ring of common sense in it. To confess a creed is not a proof of your conversion; but to pay your honest debts is very likely to be. Genuine religion is more apt to do than to tell what it does. If your religion makes you upright and downright you can afford to be satisfied with it; but if it fails to do this, you may safely conclude that you have bought the wrong article.

MY MURDER.—A CONFESSION.

Though I am willing to record fully how and why I committed it, I decline to do more than indicate the place of the deed. Those who can recognise it by the clue I give are at liberty to put two and two together.

Most people who have been to Switzerland will understand where the hotel of Les Trois Sages is situated. They will know what is the chief hostelry of the large town at which the majority of tourists entering and returning from the regions of the Alps usually halt, at least for a night, as from it diverge the main channels leading to the choicest scenery of the little republic. They will recollect that the inn is charmingly placed on the banks of the Rhine, and that its balconies and windows look out upon and absolutely overhang the rushing river, not 100 miles from its falls at Schaffhausen. Enough, then, as to the locality; now, as to my coming there, and what happened.

The superfluous energy of a Britton six-and-twenty years of age, six feet two in height, and strong in proportion, finds no better outlet than scrambling over peaks, passes and glaciers; and I had been doing this on the occasion of which I write to my heart's content for five or six weeks. It was not my first experience of the Alps by many, but it had, on the whole, been the least enjoyable. The companion who was going with me disappointed me at the eleventh hour and I started alone, the limited time for my outing not brooking delay; and although at times I fell in with pleasant people, I was bored by my solitude. My temper too, always a peppy at the best, was considerably ruffled by the loss, over it, of the end of my journey, of my remaining circular notes. I most stupidly flicked the little case containing them out of my breast-pocket with my handkerchief as I was leaning over the side of the steamer coming down from Fluein to Lucerne, and I had the mortification of seeing it sink into the blue lake before my very eyes. My remaining cash was not just sufficient to carry me to—well, say, Lucerne. I had to write home for more money, directing that it should wait me at the aforementioned well-known hotel. I therefore timed my arrival there accordingly, and it was not an hour too soon, for I could only just avoid overstaying my leave by starting for Paris by the first train the next day.

Hence it was with no little anxiety that on reaching my inn I demanded of the concierge whether there was any letter for me, and my satisfaction was so great when that majestic functionary handed me one that I tore it open then and there, and displayed the nature of its contents to the strong of waiters, porters, and idlers usually hanging about hotel halls. It being late I was soon shown to my room—a luxurian one, for an above, where stood the bed, was divided from the salon by a heavy portiere, thus making two apartments. I took little heed, however, of these vanities at the time. I was to be off early the next morning, and ere long I was in bed and my light out. The loss of the money tended to make me now unusually careful of that which I had received; so though I left my watch etc. on the table in the salon, I laid the packet of notes on the little marble stand at the head of the bed, and it was lucky I did so.

Sound asleep? Sound is not the word for it. Dead asleep would be nearer the mark; that sort of sleep which comes to a strong man's perfect health and training after a fatiguing day's journey. What it was that aroused me from it I shall never clearly understand; but my belief is that it was an instinct rather than a noise which caused me, without altogether returning to consciousness, to open my eyes. My face was turned away from the wall against which one side of the bed stood, so that I looked straight across the little alcove, and through the half open portiere into the salon. The moon must have risen, for there was a much stronger light in the rooms than when I put out the candle, and a deep shadow was cast across the opening between them. Her rays thus flooded both apartments by the single window in each.

Now I was in that curious state that although I knew I was awake I thought I was dreaming; in fact I was just on that mysterious frontier-land between the two states which is not the least perplexing amongst the phenomena of a mortal existence—that is to say, I thought I was dreaming—when I saw the figure of a man on all fours crawling out of the stream of moonlight in the salon into the shadow cast, as I have said, by the arch and heavy folds of the portiere.

But I knew I was awake when, losing sight of him for a minute, there I saw him again emerging into the rays of light which fell across the floor of the alcove where I lay. I knew, I say, that I was awake now, for I could not distinguish plainly as he came very slowly and stealthily toward the bed that his face was hidden by a sort of crimp mask. And yet still, for a moment more, I thought I must be dreaming. I had never moved or raised my head from the pillow; I had simply opened my eyes, and I still abstained from movement while endeavoring to realize in what condition I was.

Suddenly, however, all doubts disappeared. I took in on the instant the fact that this was an attempt at robbery, perhaps worse; for, approaching the little table at the bed-head, the figure without rising from the floor lifted one of his hands as if to reach the marble top. The man was within arm's length of me now, and without giving him the slightest warning by any preliminary movement, I endeavored to spring out of bed straight upon him. For a second I had him by the collar; but not being able to get clear altogether from the bed clothes I was checked, and he slipped out of my grasp like an eel and disappeared into the shadow.

Instantly, however, I was on my feet thinking that the fellow probably would be armed I did not attempt to grope for him, but made straight through to the door of the salon going on to the landing, intending to raise an alarm and prevent an escape, but before I could draw the bolt I saw him at the window opening on to the balcony. His figure came dark between me and the moonlight, and judging that as the casement was open, he must have entered that way, and was now endeavoring to get out by it. I made more sprang toward him, and had him in my arms just as he stepped to the balcony, and was in the act of climbing over it. He struggled for a moment or two desperately, of course, but my hot temper was no now, and thinking of nothing but the insolent audacity of the intrusion and attempted robbery, I tore him away with great violence—for he was but like a child in his strength tormented to me—and saying in my fury, "Ho, ho, scoundrel! you want to get out this way, do you?" "Yes, by George, you shall go!"

I flung him, as if he had been a tree, over the balcony into—good God! the rushing river below.

Then, and then only, for the first time, as my hands quitted hold of him, did I remember the situation of my rooms. I had been sleeping in different ones almost every night for the last six weeks; and the suddenness and rapidity with which the whole of the incidents had happened I entirely forgot that below the balcony rushed the impetuous Rhine. Lightning does not express the swift keenness of the agony which shot through my brain as, glaring after the wretched man, I caught a faint glimpse of his falling figure, and heard the faintest cry and splash rise for a second above the rush of the torrent.

Not being skilled in describing sensations I abstain entirely from attempting to express what mine were now. I pulled myself together in a minute or two, endeavoring to collect my thoughts, and to settle what I ought to do. I walked to the table where I had left my watch—it was gone; to the stand at the bed-head.

"Indeed," I answered; "do you speak from experience?"

"Truly, signor, I do."

"You surprise me; I should have thought nothing could be worse. Do you mind telling me what you have found so?"

"No," he said, slowly sitting down opposite to me; "but it is a sad tale. I doubt if it can amuse the signor, but if he is willing to listen I am willing to tell. It sometimes causes the heart to pour out its troubles even into the ear of a stranger. But stay; let us know how the time goes, for I have some affairs to attend to by and by."

While speaking he thrust a hand into the pocket of his vest, and drawing out a watch without a chain, held it toward me, adding: "What is the hour, signor? We blind folks are a little helpless in those matters."

I looked into his large brown palm, and was about to answer, but the words stuck in my throat, for surely it was not the first time I had seen that dial.

"Permit me," I said after a pause, as pretending not to be quite able to see it. I endeavored to turn the watch over in his hand that I might by a glance at the back of it verify the idea which had crossed my mind. He felt what I was doing and said:

"The signor will find the time by the front, and not by the back."

"Surely," I answered, "it is three o'clock. But that is an English watch you have, is it not?"

"The signor is curious; can it signify to him of what manufacture it is?" replied the padrone in rather an altered tone, but not rudely.

"Oh, no," I answered carelessly, not wishing to arouse any suspicions in him; "it only struck me as strange to find an English watch in these parts. Pray let me look at it."

With a return of his former sorrowful manner, and with an air of resignation he reluctantly handed me the watch, saying,

"Certainly. If I tell you one thing I may as well tell you all."

A glimpse of the back revealed my own crest and initials; but I restrained the expression rising to my lips and went on: "Ah, a good watch; may I ask how you have it?"

"Yes; it will appear in what I have to say. It is all sad, and is only one of the many troubles which have made me an old man before my time. Very sad, indeed, is all that hangs about that watch. It belonged to my son, at least it was found upon him when he was dead."

Needless to say I winced under the old man's words. He continued, as he passed his hand across his sightless eyes:

"Yes, signor, he is these many years past, and perhaps it is as well. But ah me! the way of it, the way of it—there is my grief. Could it have been that I had been by, and have known there was ever so little repose in his heart, there would have been some little comfort for me, perhaps; but as it was, it is too probable that he went unshaven, unrepentant, suddenly to his account."

"Tell me, tell me," I said quickly, "the way of his death?" But the padrone was not to be hurried. He seemed to like to linger on the pain his slowly-uttered words were paining me also.

He went on: "Ever a prodigal from his youth upward, my boy grew worse and worse as he reached manhood. I had looked that he should inherit my business and good name, for they were both worth inheriting at one time. I kept a hotel at Bergamo, and for a while was my chief waiter, but his vicious course brought ruin on us both. He contracted debts which I had to pay, ran away in evil company, and I heard nothing from him for years.

"When I did it was, as usual, with a demand for money. He was then in Switzerland as a waiter, I believe, at the hotel of Les Trois Sages—the signor knows it, of course; all the English know it; and there the hotel authorities think what they liked, or (for otherwise) it would only lead to enquiry and difficulties) should I bring it into the river after the man? Right or wrong, with very little hesitation I adopted the latter course."

Not a sign of life was visible as I looked once more out upon the broad river; and as I gently raised the ladder, and consigned it to its depths, I thought it was not the first secret by a good many that its impetuous current had carried away into oblivion.

An hour or two later I had quietly paid my bill at the bureau, and was on my way to Paris, and by the following night was once more in my chambers in the temple.

Argue, reason, justify, talk about self-defence, and if I hadn't done this, he would have done so-and-so, as much as you please, you can never quite philosophize away the very disagreeable sensation which will arise occasionally if you have ever had the misfortune, however unintentionally, to kill a man. My hot temper has often given me cause for regret, not to say remorse, but since the night when I flung the robber into the Rhine I hope I can safely say I have curbed it. Whenever it comes bubbling up there also comes with it the vivid recollection of that brief struggle on the balcony, and it is embodied on the instant; but the resolution, also it is not so speedily dismissed, also it still haunts painfully in my memory at times, though twelve years have passed since the deed was done—twelve years! during which no mention, that I have ever seen, has been made in the papers of any one having been missed from the hotel.

Of course I have been often to Switzerland since; but somehow I have always avoided the town where is the hostelry of Les Trois Sages, and I certainly should not think of going up the Rhine again. I strike the Alps now by other routes, and have a tendency to get well to the Italian side of them. Indeed, I have but lately returned from a saunter amongst the hills in the neighborhood of Como. What capricious fate led me there to the spot where I was to find the sequel to "My Murder" need not be speculated upon; it was one of those strange coincidences, I suppose, which when met in fiction excite little surprise, but which when stated as facts, are generally doubted. Here it is, however, and if it had not been a fact there would never have been any record on paper of "My Murder."

Well, I pulled up one day at an impenetrable little alberg on the side of a steep declivity overlooking the "lacy" lake. The light refreshment which I ordered was brought to me as I sat at a little table in the garden, sheltered by vines, olive and

fig trees, by the padrone himself, a venerable gray-bearded man. Only as he set the fruit and bread down before did I observe that he was blind. He had walked so steadily from the house to where I sat that no one could have guessed at his affliction. The sudden discovery of it, together with a sorrowful expression which his face wore, touched me, and I began talking to him with what Italian I could muster. His speech showed him to be above the common herd, and after conversing for a while about the neighborhood, and such ordinary topics, I ventured to touch on his blindness.

"Oh," said he, "that is very little, signor; men can be more severely tried by having to live in the dark. There are worse afflictions than that."

"Indeed," I answered; "do you speak from experience?"

"Truly, signor, I do."

"You surprise me; I should have thought nothing could be worse. Do you mind telling me what you have found so?"

"No," he said, slowly sitting down opposite to me; "but it is a sad tale. I doubt if it can amuse the signor, but if he is willing to listen I am willing to tell. It sometimes causes the heart to pour out its troubles even into the ear of a stranger. But stay; let us know how the time goes, for I have some affairs to attend to by and by."

"While speaking he thrust a hand into the pocket of his vest, and drawing out a watch without a chain, held it toward me, adding: "What is the hour, signor? We blind folks are a little helpless in those matters."

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"While speaking he

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close—

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *Djemnah*, will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to INDIA by this Packet.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.—

Wednesday, 18th inst.—5 P.M. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 19th inst.—7 A.M. Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M. Registry of Letters ceases.

11 A.M. Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) except those to and through Australia may be posted on payment to of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 A.M., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, April 5, 1877.

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POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 1st, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., of the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

| LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE | Letter. | Registration. | Newspaper. | Books & Patterns. | Per 2 Ounces. |
|---|---------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction. | 2 | 8 | 2 | 2 | |
| Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship. | 4 | 8 | 2 | 2 | |
| Between the above by Contract Mail. | 8 | 8 | 2 | 4 | |

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French and Spanish Colonies), South and Central America, and the West Indies (except Jamaica, Trinidad, and British Guiana).

Postage to Union Countries.

United Kingdom and Union Countries served through London.—By any other route.

| Letters. | 12 | 12 |
|------------------------|----|----|
| Registration, | 8 | 8 |
| Newspapers, | 2 | 2 |
| Books and Patterns, | 4 | 4 |
| Other Union Countries: | | |
| Letters, | 12 | 12 |
| Registration, | 8 | 8 |
| Newspapers, | 2 | 2 |
| Books and Patterns, | 4 | 4 |

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verd Islands:—

| Letters. | 26 | 22 |
|---------------------|----|----|
| Registration, | 12 | 12 |
| Newspapers, | 6 | 4 |
| Books and Patterns, | 10 | 8 |

Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Honolulu (N.R.), and Hawaii (N.R.):—

| Letters. | 20 | 15 |
|---------------------|----|----|
| Registration, | 12 | 12 |
| Newspapers, | 6 | 4 |
| Books and Patterns, | 8 | 6 |

W. Indies, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Colombia (U.S.), Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, La Guyana, Mexico, Montevideo, New Granada, Panama, Patagonia, Uruguay, and Venezuela:—

| Letters. | 32 | 34 |
|---------------------|----|----|
| Newspapers, | 6 | 4 |
| Books and Patterns, | 10 | 8 |

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

| Letters. | 50 | 46 |
|---------------------|----|----|
| Newspapers, | 8 | 6 |
| Books and Patterns, | 12 | 10 |

Registration, None.

Brazil:—

| Letters. | 32 | 28 |
|---------------|----|----|
| Registration, | 8 | 4 |
| Newspapers, | 4 | 4 |

Books and Patterns, 0.

Arrangements have been made to sell *American Stamps* at this Office, for the

any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets un-stitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unprinted; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing-wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed,—may also be sent by this Office.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or otherwise printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing-wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must sever the tie of the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exception.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

Arrangements have been made to sell *American Stamps* at this Office, for the

goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post to readily satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or name, and the price of the article.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and the case of France samples of sider down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or saffron, and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Boxes or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post: viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain, chinaware, &c., vegetable, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissars, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone: viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verd Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies.

India cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong boxes; and even with these precautions no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

| Vessel's Name. | Anchor-age. | Captain. | Flag and Rig. | Tons. | Date of Arrival. | Consignees or Agents. | Destination. | Remarks. |
|------------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|-------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Steamers | | | | | | | | |
| Argyll | 5 h | Scott | Brit. str. | 1271 | April 1 | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | S'pore, Calcutta, &c. | 17th, 3 p.m. |
| Cairnmuir | 4 c | Spowart | Brit. str. | 1123 | April 11 | Holiday, Wise & Co. | Saigon | 18th, daylight |
| City of Tokio | 3 h | Maury | Amer. str. | 3800 | April 10 | P. M. S. S. Co. | Yahama & S. F. Choo | To-day |
| Cyphene | 4 c | Wood | Brit. str. | 1280 | April 13 | Gibb, Livingston & Co. | Anoy | To-morrow |
| Esmeralda | 5 h | Thebaud | Brit. str. | 395 | April 14 | A. M. G. Houston | Shanghai | To-morrow |
| Fleur Castle | 4 c | Thomson | Brit. str. | 1622 | April 12 | Adamson, Bell & Co. | Shanghai | To-day |
| Gedashill | 4 c | Ranton | Brit. str. | 1240 | April 12 | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | Amoy | at daylight |
| Glenearn | 5 h | Auld | Brit. str. | 1370 | April 12 | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | S'pore, Calcutta, &c. | 17th, 3 p.m. |
| Hailong | 5 h | Abbott | Brit. str. | 277 | April 13 | Douglas Lapraik & Co. | Swatow | To-day |
| Japan | 5 h | Smit | Brit. str. | 1865 | April 14 | David Sassoon, Sons & Co. | Yokohama | To-day |
| Jedah | 4 h | Clark | Brit. str. | 1642 | April 14 | Gee Cheong, Hong Kong | Mails | at daylight |
| Mataca | 5 c | Edmond | Brit. str. | 1044 | April 10 | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Coast Ports | at daylight |
| Namoa | 5 h | Westoby | Brit. str. | 862 | April 12 | Douglas Lapraik & Co. | Shanghai | To-day |
| Ningpo | 4 c | Cass | Brit. str. | 761 | April 12 | Siemssen & Co. | Amoy | at daylight |
| Norna | 2 h | Walker | Brit. str. | 606 | April 11 | Kwok Acheong | Swatow | To-day |
| Ocean | 4 h | Jaques | Brit. str. | 971 | April 12 | Kwong Lee Yien & Co. | Hoitow | at daylight |
| Pernambuco | 4 c | Hyde | Brit. str. | 643 | April 12 | Siemssen & Co. | Saigon | To-day |
| Saada | 4 h | ..... | Brit. str. | 37 | Dec. 17 | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Amoy | 17th, noon |
| Salvadora | 4 c | Hornemann | Span. str. | 615 | April 14 | Brandao & Co. | Hankow | Repairing |
| Taistar | 3 c | Johnson | Brit. str. | 1468 | April 9 | Wm. Bustan & Co. | Coast Ports | Repairing |
| Yangtze | 5 c | Schultze | Brit. str. | 723 | April 10 | Siemssen & Co. | ..... | Repairing |
| Yesso | 5 h | Punchard | Brit. str. | 559 | April 12 | Douglas Lapraik & Co. | ..... | Repairing |
| Yotung | 2 h | ..... | Brit. str. | 324 | June | Kwok Acheong | ..... | Repairing |
| Sailing Vessels | | | | | | | | |
| Albert Russell | 8 c | Carver | Amer. bge. | 762 | April 13 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | Portland | Cleared |
| Alden Bass | 4 c | Noyes | Amer. bge. | 842 | Jan. 29 | Rozario & Co. | London | Wanchai Pier |
| Anglo Saxon | 4 c | Harrington | Brit. bge. | 694 | Mar. 1 | Meyer & Co. | ..... | ..... |
| Argonaut | 8 c | Anderson | Brit. str. | 1072 | April 2 | Meyer & Co. | ..... | ..... |
| Bertie | 2 h | Ring | Ger. bge. | 442 | April 10 | Weier & Co. | ..... | ..... |
| Bua Pan | 2 h | Möller | Siam. str. | 575 | April 7 | Kin-ye-long | ..... | ..... |
| Carmen | 4 c | Coloma | Span. bge. | 200 | April 10 | Brandao & Co. | ..... | ..... |
| Cheng Soon | 2 h | Cheng Sang | Siam. str. | 200 | April 10 | Chinese | ..... | ..... |
| Chow Syo | 2 h | Steinmeyer | Siam. str. | 465 | April 10 | Siemssen & Co. | ..... | ..... |
| Cooran | 8 c | Vincent | Amer. bge. | 230 | ..... | Insurance Company | ..... | ..... |
| Cordino | 2 h | Robertson | Brit. bge. | 395 | April 9 | Weier & Co. | ..... | ..... |
| Foochow | 2 h | Hochreuter | Siam. bge. | 300 | April 10 | Chinese | ..... | ..... |
| Forward | 4 c | Vandervord | Brit. bge. | 760 | Feb. 1 | Rozario & Co. | Portland | Portland |
| Garibaldi | 4 c | Forbes | Amer. bge. | 670 | Feb. 22 | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | ..... | ..... |
| Glenasmirn | 8 c | Finnister | Brit. bge. | 895 | April 11 | Landstone & Co. | ..... | ..... |
| Havilah | 8 c | Gartney | Brit. bge. | 472 | April 12 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | ..... | ..... |
| Humboldt | 8 c | Stall | Ger. bge. | 329 | April 12 | Edward Schellhas & Co. | ..... | ..... |
| Hydra | 8 c | Des | Ger. bge. | 765 | Mar. 27 | Siemssen & Co. | ..... | ..... |
| Krung Thap | 2 h | Ditbridge | Siam. str. | 488 | April 12 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | ..... | ..... |
| Lestecia | 8 c | Mearus | Brit. str. | 896 | April 12 | Siemssen & Co. | ..... | ..... |
| Locterer | 7 h | Vincent | Amer. str. | 45 | Aug. 18 | Insurance Co. | ..... | ..... |
| Marquis of Argyll | 4 c | McKeron | Brit. bge. | 506 | Mar. 28 | Hop Kee & Co. | ..... | ..... |
| Mary Goodell | 2 h | Amos | Amer. str. | 761 | April 26 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | ..... | ..... |
| Mount Lebanon | 2 h | Hall | Brit. Sm. str. | 530 | Mar. 26 | Rosario & Co. | ..... | ..... |
| Mystic Belle | 8 c | Plumer | Amer. str. | 755 | Feb. 27 | Siemssen & Co. | ..... | ..... |
| Norman | 2 h | Tarek | Siam. str. | 711 | Mar. 28 | Tak-Mee | ..... | ..... |
| Nuevo Constante | 2 h | Uraria | Span. str. | 204 | April 2 | Remedios & Co. | ..... | ..... |
| Nyassa | 8 c | Garrison | Brit. str. | 789 | April 7 | Wm. Bustan & Co. | Manila | Costan Dock |
| Roberts McNeil | 1 h | Brown | Amer. bge. | 611 | Mar. 28 | Order | London | Costan Dock |
| Roxina | 8 c | Hansen | Amer. Sm. str. | 408 | Feb. 28 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | ..... | ..... |
| Rurik | 8 c | Burgeland | Russ. bge. | 830 | Mar. 28 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | San Francisco | ..... |
| Tetess | 1 h | Cobain | Span. bge. | 251 | Mar. 31 | Siemssen & Co. | Manila | ..... |
| Thomas Lord | 8 c | Hall | Amer. str. | 1316 | April 12 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | Nicolaefsk | ..... |
| Uzziah | 8 c | Harndon | Brit. str. | 219 | Mar. 27 | Weier & Co. | ..... | ..... |
| Young Slant | 2 h | Benedicten | Siam. str. | 701 | April 12 | Kin-ye-long | ..... | ..... |
| WHAMPOA | | | | | | | | |
| Carl Hansen | Gen. | Gen. | bg. | 216 | April 14 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | Tientan | ..... |
| Kronprindessen | Dan. | Hansen | Span. | 843 | April 13 | Edward Schellhas & Co. | Tientan | ..... |
| Viscount MacDuff | Brit. Sm. str. | Wright | Span. | 289 | Mar. 31 | Borneo Company, Limited | Tientan | ..... |
| GANTON | | | | | | | | |
| China | Akermann | Gen. | str. | 648 | April 12 | Siemssen & Co. | Shanghai | ..... |

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

| Name. | Tons. | Captain. | Owners. |
|-----------------|-------|--------------|------------------------|
| Fame | 117 | Stopani | H. & W. Dook Co. |
| Fei Wan | ..... | ..... | H. C. & M. S.-boat Co. |
| Ichang | 700 | Martin | Butterfield and Swire |
| Kim Shan | 457 | Gary | H. C. & M. S.-boat Co. |
| Ku Kiang | 617 | Beuning, T. | H. C. & M. S.-boat Co. |
| Linlin | 66 | ..... | Kwok Acheong |
| Powen | 1890 | Bennings, A. | H. C. & M. S.-boat Co. |
| Sir J. Jesselby | 101 | Hawkins | Kwok Acheong |
| Spark | 140 | Lefevour | H. C. & M. S.-boat Co. |
| White Cloud | 280 | Hoyland | H. C. & M. S.-boat Co. |
| Yatzei | 180 | Browne | Kwok Acheong |

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

| Name. | Tons. | Guns. | H. P. | Commander. |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|
| An-lan | 431 | 7 | ..... | J. Godall |
| Chen-jul | 28 | 1 | ..... | E. F. Collins |
| Ching-po | 150 | ..... | ..... | Wan Lum Wan |
| Ching-ting | ..... | ..... | ..... | E. Choy |
| Chun-hal | 230 | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| Peng-chau-hai | 600 | 5 | 400 | A. Fry |
| Quong-tsi | 180 | 3 | 60 | Li Ping Tye |
| Shan-oh | 150 | 6 | ..... | H. Wade |
| Sui-tsing | ..... | 6 | 60 | Stewart |
| Tehing-teing | 180 | 3 | 60 | Bearnard |
| Tien-po | 150 | 6 | 3 | C. Do Longueville |
| Wing-po | 600 | 180 | ..... | Lam Man Wo |

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

April 7, 1877.

MERCHANT SHIPS.

for London